

Appl. No. : 09/905,088
Filed: : July 12, 2001

C1 NCBI-BLAST2 uses several search parameters, wherein all of those search parameters are set to default values including, for example, unmask = yes, strand = all, expected occurrences = 10, minimum low complexity length = 15/5, multi-pass e-value = 0.01, constant for multi-pass = 25, dropoff for final gapped alignment = 25 and scoring matrix = BLOSUM62.--

Please replace the paragraph, beginning at page 71, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

C2 --Percent nucleic acid sequence identity may also be determined using the sequence comparison program NCBI-BLAST2 (Altschul et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3389-3402 (1997)). NCBI-BLAST2 uses several search parameters, wherein all of those search parameters are set to default values including, for example, unmask = yes, strand = all, expected occurrences = 10, minimum low complexity length = 15/5, multi-pass e-value = 0.01, constant for multi-pass = 25, dropoff for final gapped alignment = 25 and scoring matrix = BLOSUM62.--

NE The paragraph beginning at page 147, line 27, has been amended as follows:

C3 The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST databases included public databases (e.g., Dayhoff, GenBank), and proprietary databases (e.g. LIFESEQTM, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul, and Gish, Methods in Enzymology 266: 460-80 (1996)) as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons with a Blast score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

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N& Please replace the paragraph, beginning at page 154, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

CF --The EST sequence accession number AF007268, a murine fibroblast growth factor (FGF-15) was used to search various public EST databases (e.g., GenBank, Dayhoff, etc.) The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. The search resulted in a hit with GenBank EST AA220994, which has been identified as stratagene NT2 neuronal precursor 937230.

N& Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 167, line 30, with the following rewritten paragraph:

CS --The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal, if any) of from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public protein database were used to search expressed sequence tag (EST) databases. The EST databases included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ™, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)) as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequence. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).--

N& Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 178, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

C6 --The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal, if any) of from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public protein database were used to search expressed sequence tag (EST) databases. The EST databases included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ™, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program

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C6
BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)) as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequence. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).--

In the Claims:

Please cancel claims 47 and 48, without prejudice.

Please amend claims 39-44, and 49 to read as follows:

39. (Once amended) An isolated polypeptide having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to:

- C7
- (a) the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:2); or,
 - (b) the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), lacking its associated signal peptide; or,
 - (c) the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide encoded by the full-length coding sequence of the cDNA deposited under ATCC accession number 209258;
- wherein, said polypeptide is associated with the formation or growth of lung or colon tumor.

40. (Once amended) The isolated polypeptide of Claim 39 having at least 85% amino acid sequence identity to:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:2); or,
 - (b) the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), lacking its associated signal peptide; or,
 - (c) the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide encoded by the full-length coding sequence of the cDNA deposited under ATCC accession number 209258;
- wherein, said polypeptide is associated with the formation or growth of lung or colon tumor.